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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876. NUMBER 38.



**The North Carolinian**
POWER
**JOB PRINTING**
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Posters,
Visiting Cards, Handbills,
Business Cards, Programmes,
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Wine Cards, Pamphlets,
Law Cases and Points, Circulars, Books, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.


## Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—C. W. Grandy.

Clerk—Wm. Krause.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster———. A. Price.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

### LODGES.

ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

## Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL


**C. C. & W. F. POOL,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

**C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,**

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AND

**GENERAL COLLECTOR,**

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Office—North of Main Street.

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**Albemarle Bank**

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

**Terms—$2.00 a Day.**

**THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.**

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

**JOHN DETRICK,**

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

**Lager Beer Saloon,**

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whisky, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.


### To the Daughter of an Old Sweetheart.

I love thee, Juliet, for thy mother's sake,
And were I young should love thee for thine own;
Afresh in thee her early charms awake,
And all her witcheries are round thee thrown,
Thine are her girlhood's features, and I know
Her many virtues in thy bosom glow.

Thou art as lovely, though not yet as famed,
As that bright maid, the beautiful, the true,
The gentle being for whom thou wast named,
The Juliet that our glorious Shakespeare drew.
Thine is her magic loveliness—but, oh,
What fiery youth shall be thy Romeo?

Who'er he be, oh, may his lot and thine
Be happier than the lot of those of old;
May ye, like them, bow low at passion's shrine,
May love within your bosoms ne'er grow cold,
And may your paths be ne'er like theirs, beset
By strife of Montague and Capulet.

Like his great prototype, thy Romeo,
Half-frenzied by his passion's raging flame,
And kindling with a poet's fervid glow,
May fancy he might cut thy beauteous frame
Into bright stars to deck th midnight sky—
But, gentle Juliet, may he never try!

I paid the tribute of an humble lay
To thy fair mother in her girlhood bright,
And now this humbler offering I pay
To thee, oh, sweet young spirit of delight.
And may I not, tossed on life's stormy waters,
Live to make rhymes, dear Juliet, to thy daughters?

## THE MISER'S BEQUEST.

The hour hand of Philip Acre's old fashioned silver watch was pointing to the figure 8—the snug red curtains shut out the rain and darkness of the March night, and the fire snapped and cracked behind the red-hot bars of the little grate in a most cozy and comfortable sort of way, casting a rosy shine into the thoughtful brown eyes that were tracing castles and coronets in the brightly burning coals.

For Philip Acre was, for once, indulging himself in the dangerous fascinations of a day dream.

"If I were only rich!" he pondered to himself. "Ah, if! Then good-bye to all these musty old law books; good-bye to mended boots and turned coats, and all the ways and means that turn a man's life into wretched bondage. Wouldn't I revel in new books and delicious paintings, and high stepping horses? Wouldn't I buy a set of jewels for Edith—not pale pearls or sickly emeralds, but diamonds, to blaze like links of fire upon her royal throat! Wouldn't I—what nonsense I'm talking, though!" he cried suddenly to himself. "Phil Acre, hold your tongue. I did suppose you were a fellow of more sense. Here you are, neither rich nor distinguished; but a simple law student; while Edith Wyllis is as far above your moon-struck aspirations as the queen of night herself! She loves me, though—she will wait—and the time may one day come. If only Dr. Wyllis were not so distrustful of a fellow! Hallo! come in there, whoever you are!"

It was only the serving maid of the lodging house, carrying a letter in the corner of her apron, between her finger and thumb.

"Please, sir, the postman has just left it."

"All right, Katy. Now, then," he added, as the door closed behind Katy's back, "let's see what my unknown correspondent has to say. A black seal, eh? Not having any relations to lose, I am not alarmed at the prognostic."

He broke the seal, and glanced leisurely over the short, business-like communication contained within, with a face that varied from incredulous surprise to sudden gladness.

"Am I dreaming?" he murmured, rubbing his eyes, and shaking himself, as if to insure complete possession of his senses. "No, I'm wide awake and in my right mind; it is no delusion—no part of my waking visions. But who would ever suppose that old Thomas Mortimer, whom I haven't seen since I was a boy of sixteen, and picked him out of the river half dead between cramp and fright, would die and leave me all his money? Why, I'm not the shadow of a relation; but then I never heard that the old man had any kith or kin, so I can't imagine any harm in taking advantage of his odd freak. Rich—am I really to be rich? Is my Aladdin vision to be an actual fact? Oh, Edith, Edith!"

He clasped both hands over his eyes, sick and giddy with the thought that that lovely far-off star of his adoration would be brought near to him at last by the magnet gold. All those years of patient waiting were to be bridged over by the strange old miser's bequest; he might claim Edith now.

How full of heart sunshine were the weeks that flitted over the head of the accepted lover, brightened by Edith's smile, made beautiful by the soft radiance of Edith's love. There was only one alloying shadow—the almost imperceptible touch of distrust and suspicion with which stern old Dr. Wyllis regarded his future son-in-law. Ah! he feared to trust his only child to the keeping of any man who had not been proved in the fiery furnace of trial.

It was precisely a week before the day appointed for the wedding, as the soft lights, veiled by shades of ground glass, were just lighted in Dr. Wyllis' drawing room, where Edith sat among her white roses and heliotrope, working on a bit of cambric ruffling and singing to herself. She was a slender, beautiful girl, with violet eyes, a blue-veined forehead and glossy, abundant curls of that pale gold that old painters love to portray.

"I wonder if Mortimer Place is so very lovely," she said to a silver-haired lady who sat opposite. "Philip is going to take me there when we return from our wedding tour, aunty; he says it is the sweetest place a poet's fancy can devise, with fountains and shrubberies and delicious copses. Oh, shall we not be happy there?"

She started up with a bright, sudden blush; for even while the words were trembling on her lips, Philip Acre came into the room, his handsome face looking a little troubled, yet cheerful withal. Mrs. Wyllis, with an arch nod at her niece, disappeared into the perfumed perspective of the conservatory, leaving the lovers to themselves.

"You are looking grave, Philip," said Edith, as he bent over and kissed her cheek.

"And I am feeling so, darling. I have a very unpleasant disclosure to make to-night—our marriage must be postponed indefinitely."

"Philip, for what reason?"

"To enable me, by diligent labor at my profession, to realize sufficient means to support you, dearest, in a manner satisfactory to your father's expectations and my own wishes."

"But, Philip, I thought"—

"You thought me the heir of Thomas Mortimer's wealth? So I was, Edith, a few hours since, but I have relinquished all claim to it now. When I accepted the bequest, I was under the impression that no living heir existed. I learnt so-day that a distant cousin—a woman—is alive, although, my lawyer tells me, in ignorance of her relationship to Thomas Mortimer. Of course I shall transfer the property to her immediately."

"But, Philip, the will has made it legally yours."

"Legally, it has; but, Edith, could I reconcile it to my ideas of truth and honor, to avail myself of old Mortimer's fanciful freak at this woman's expense? I might take the hoarded wealth, but I should never respect myself again could I dream of legally defrauding the rightful heir. Nay, dearest, I may lose name and wealth, but I would rather die than suffer a single stain on my honor as a Christian gentleman!"

"You have done right, Philip," said Edith, with sparkling eyes. "We will wait, and hope on, happy in loving one another more dearly than ever. But who is she? What is her name?"

"That's just what I didn't stop to inquire. I will write again to my lawyer to ask these questions and to direct that a deed of conveyance be instantly made out; and then, darling"—

His lips quivered a moment—yet he manfully completed the bitter sentence—"then I will begin the battle of life over again."

And Edith's loving eyes told him what she thought of his noble self-abnegation—a sweet testimonial.

"Hem!" said Dr. Wyllis, polishing his eyeglasses magesterially, with a silk crimson handkerchief; "I didn't suppose the young fellow had so much stamina about him—a very honorable thing to do. Edith, I have never felt exactly about Phil. Acre's being worthy of you before"—

"Papa!"

"But my mind is made up now. When is he coming again?"

"This evening," faltered Edith, the violet eyes softly drooping.

"Tell him, Edith, that he may have you next Wednesday, just the same as ever! And as for the law practicing—why, there's time enough for that afterward. Child, don't strangle me with your kisses—keep them for Phil."

He looked after his daughter with eyes that were strangely dim.

"Tried—and not found wanting!" he muttered, indistinctly.

* * * * * * * *

The perfume of orange blossoms had died away, the glimmer of pearls and satin were hidden in velvet caskets and traveling trunks, and Mr. and Mrs. Acre, old married people of full a month's duration, were driving along a country road, in the amber glow of a glorious June sunset.

"Hallo! which way is Thomas going?" said Philip, leaning from the window, as the carriage turned out of the main road.

"I told him the direction to take, Phil!" said Edith, with sparkling eyes. "Let me have my own way, just for once. We are going to our new home."

"Are we?" said Phil, with a comical grimace. "It is to be love in a cottage, I suppose."

"Wait until you see, sir!" said Mrs. Acre, pursing her little rosebud of a mouth. And Philip waited duteously.

"Where are we?" he asked, in astonishment, when the carriage drew up in front of a stately pillared portico, which seemed to be not unfamiliar to him. "Surely this is Mortimer Place!"

"I shouldn't be surprised if it was," said I. Wyllis, emerging from the doorway. "Walk in, my boy—come, Edith! Well, how do you like your new home?"

"Our new home!" repeated Philip. "I do not understand you, sir."

"Why, I mean that your little wife yonder is the sole surviving relative of Thomas Mortimer, although she never knew it till this morning. Her mother was old Mortimer's cousin, but some absurd quarrel had caused a total cessation of intercourse between the two branches of the family. I was aware of the facts all along; but I wasn't sorry to avail myself of the opportunity of seeing what kind of stuff you were made of, Phil Acre! And now, as the deed of conveyance isn't made out yet, I don't suppose your lawyer need trouble himself about it. The heiress won't quarrel with you, I'll be bound."

Philip Acre's cheek flushed, and then grew pale with strong, hidden emotion, as he looked at his fair wife, standing beside him, when the sunset turned her bright hair to coils of shining gold, and thought how unerringly the hand of Providence had straightened out the tangled web of his destiny.

### Loving and Being Loved.

Perhaps there is no more painful time in a woman's life, says the *Home Journal*, than the time of transition, when the assiduous lover is passing into the matter-of-fact husband, and the wooer is gradually changing into the master. Women, who are so much more sensitive than men, more sentimental, too, and less content to trust in silence to an undemonstrative affection, are for the most part happy only while they are being made love to. It is not enough to be loved; they want to be told twenty times a day, and to have the harmonies of life enriched by a crowd of "occasional notes," embroidering the solid substance by which they live. Men, on the contrary, get tired of making love. When they have wooed and won, they are content to be quiet, and to take all the rest for granted. They are not cold, however, because they are secure; and to most—and those the best—practical kindness is better than flattery, security ranks before excitement and hysteria, and life passed in serene friendship, fearing no evil, knowing no break, and needing no praising, is better than life passed in a perpetual turmoil of passion, where there are scenes and tears, and doubt and broken hearts, if there are not endless courtships and fatiguing demonstrations.

### A Centennial Legion.

Preparations are actively making for the formation of the Centennial Legion, to be composed of one veteran military organization from each of the original thirteen States. It will include ten companies of infantry, two of cavalry and one of light artillery, who will join in celebrating the next fourth of July at Philadelphia. The first suggestion of this legion was made at Bunker Hill on the last seventeenth of June by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and was seconded by the Boston Light Infantry and by the Old Guard of New York. Many prominent citizens have also urged that the Old Guard should represent New York at the Centennial celebration of the battle of Fort Moultrie, at Charleston, on the twenty-eighth of June. It is designed to have the Old Guard go to Charleston by special steamer, and, on returning, to escort the members of the Washington Light Infantry to New York, where they will meet the Boston Light Infantry. All the commands will then proceed to Philadelphia with the other companies composing the legion.

MURDERS IN FRANCE.—During the past year there have been 417 murders in France, besides twenty-five attempts at murder. In connection with these crimes twenty-five persons were condemned to death, of whom eight were executed. Thus, for each execution which has taken place, there have been twenty-four persons murdered.

### The Ill Treatment of Prisoners.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter in answer to the charges made by Blaine, of Maine, in the United States House of Representatives. In his letter the ex-President of the Confederacy says:

The report of the Confederate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure the relief of captives. Failing in these attempts, I instructed Gen. R. E. Lee to go, under a flag of truce, and seek an interview with Gen. Grant to represent to him the suffering and death of Federal prisoners held by us; to explain the causes, which were beyond our control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. * * * But whoever else may choose to forget my efforts in this regard the prisoners at Andersonville and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln, to plead for the resumption of the exchange of prisoners, cannot fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy should be in like manner released and returned to us.

It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much? To the bold allegations of ill treatment of prisoners by our side, and humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only necessary to offer two facts.

First: It appears from the reports of the United States War department that, though we had 60,000 more Federal prisoners than they had of Confederates, 6,000 more of Confederates died in Northern prisons.

* * * When after two years of close confinement I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the general government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill. Viewed in the abstract, or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabities on classes of the people that might, as prescribed by the Constitution, be left to the courts to hear and decide causes, and to affix penalties according to pre-existing legislation. The discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic.

### Fashion Notes.

Cuirasses with sleeves contrasting with the bodice, and matching the skirt, are most worn, but sleeves made of two materials are the newest. For mourning and negligee wear sleeves are quite long and very narrow, but for demi toilet they rarely reach below the elbow; for these an approved style of finish is to turn them up with lace, and often a flower or bow of ribbon is added to the bend of the arm.

Antique buttons are in great demand, and when they are not used bows of ribbon are given the next preference.

Passementerie is worn in profusion. It comes in most costly and beautiful designs, among which are bright silver braids of peculiar pattern, dead silver braids, steel braids, checked metal and black braids; also silver passementerie studded with soft balls of blue, pink or red floss silk.

A novelty in aumonieres is one which is almost a square of black velvet with a silk pocket at the back; the velvet about the pocket is outlined by a flat chain work of silver, while two rows of the same chain work laid on black velvet serve to suspend it from the waist. In the center of the bag is a monogram; these can be punched in silver, with prongs at the back to attach them as required.

All varieties of white lace are fashionable excepting Brussels application. Valenciennes is very popular and is brought out in exceedingly expensive patterns. This lace is used on almost everything—morning dresses, ball dresses, hats and even shoes. The Louis XIV. guipure is largely devoted to trimming ladies' underclothing. Torchon lace is reserved for edging petticoats. Old lace brings fabulous prices. Venetian point in relief, before it reaches the United States, costs from one hundred to two hundred francs per yard. Parlor collars and deep cuffs of this last mentioned lace are much worn. Many bodices are made with a square collar at the back on which the Venetian point is placed. Jabots of lace mixed in with ribbons, and China crepe fichus trimmed with lace, are much worn with dinner dresses. Coarse ivory net with lace ends and coarse ecru net are used for the neck, tied in large bows over the fur or velvet cloaks and jackets. Valenciennes of an ecru shade is introduced for trimming these ecru nets and for other purposes where creme is the shade desired. This effect, by the way, can be made with any white lace by dipping it in coffee.

Black lace is but little seen, excepting on black.

### Measuring by the Eye.

Years ago, says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, when we went to school in a little weather-beaten schoolhouse, what exciting contests there used to be over the teacher's favorite exercise of having the scholars estimate with the eye the size and weight of different objects in the room. He would hold up his cane, and have each one tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that could come within half a foot of the right length. He would measure an urchin and then have the scholars try to reproduce the measure on the wall. He would mark off an inch or a foot or a yard in some conspicuous place, and then see how near anybody could come to chalking the same length upon the blackboard. And it was astonishing how wide astray one would go. The fact is, our eyes deceive us ridiculously even upon the commonest things. At first thought, which should you say was the taller, a three-year-old child or a flour barrel? and could anything but actual measurement convince you that the same child is half as high as a six-footer? There is an old saying that a child two years old is half as tall as he ever will be; and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, but not before.

### A Frank Advertiser.

A blacksmith and farrier in Charles country, Md., begins the centennial year with the following unique announcement in his county paper: Has just made a large stock of winter shoes, of all sorts and sizes, of the best quality of iron. No machine shoes or nails used. Cures cutting horses, trushes, corns, contraction, low travelers, or stumbling horses, clinking, sand cracks, quitters. No cure, no charge, on bad-footed horses. Will work as cheap as any in the country, white or colored, for I have no Sally to scold, no children to squall, drinks no whisky, pays no rent, and keeps bachelor's hall.

### Napoleon II. and Fanny Ellsler.

The young Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon II., delicate in health from his birth, had never seemed capable of feeling the least interest in life. Nothing could rouse him from a profound indifference and melancholy that penetrated his whole being. He distrusted everybody; was unwilling to go into society. It was thought that if his affections could be enlisted his mind would assert itself. A number of the fairest young women about the court were presented to him, but their charms, their blandishments, their conversation, their passion, real or feigned, moved him not a jot. He turned from them in weariness, and begged to be excused. Some sagacious functionary suggested that the ballet queen should be introduced to the forlorn youth in the guise of a peasant, in the hope that she, so accustomed to conquests, might conquer even him. The plan succeeded to a charm, and Louis fell in love with the seeming peasant girl. She pretended to reciprocate his love, never intimating that she was not ignorant of his birth and position.

Day after day they met in the gardens of the palace; then they extended their excursions on foot and in carriage, until a new spirit and a new life became his. He made her his sole confidant; he told her of his bitter past, the despondency; of the hope and joy she had been the first to awaken in his nature; that she was the one human being in all the world he loved or cared for. In the midst of this idyllic life, the duke, being one day in the city, felt inclined to visit the theater. That evening he sat listless in the box, hardly heeding the performance, scarcely noticing the ballet, until a lithe figure of brightness and beauty bounded upon the scene. He was all eyes and animation at once. He had never imagined so marvelous a likeness to Marie. Could he be mistaken? He leveled his lorgnette again and again.

The vision of the lover could not be deceived. The truth and the whole truth soon flashed upon him. His Marie and everybody's Fanny were one and the same. The glass fell from his hand; the poor boy turned deadly pale, and might have swooned in his seat had he not been taken from the theater and driven home almost insensible. The next morning the story was all over Vienna. Louis never saw Marie more. The little hope and faith he had she had aroused; after that cruel trick he fell once more into himself, never to hope again. He did not live very long. The very night he died she was dancing in a crowded and applauding theater. She had forgotten all about him, but she still remembered the 20,000 florins that had been paid her for deceiving him.

### The Great American Eagle.

In a centennial speech in the United States House of Representatives, Casper H. Harrison, of Illinois, spoke as follows of the eagle and his work:

Think, Mr. Chairman, of the difference between now and 1776. A common eagle, extending his flight from the extreme eastern limits of civilization to its western limit in 1776, would have made that flight in one single day. To-day the proudest monarch of the forest, lifting himself from the Atlantic and looking to the setting sun, ever intent in sailing onward, days, aye weeks, will have passed before he shall be able to cool his wearied pinions in the spray of the Pacific; and yet we are afraid of making a centennial precedent of celebrating the glorious boon handed down to us by 1776.

Sir, ninety-two years ago, when the first anniversary of the fourth of July was celebrated after the acknowledgment of independence, when the gun first belched forth upon the eastern slopes of Maine at sunrise that the day of our national birth had come, as in the sun's rapid flight across the continent gun after gun was heard, in less than one hour the last gun was heard on our western limits, and was echoed by the crack of the red man's rifle, and the war whoop of the Indian was the chorus to the orator's patriotic words. What is it to-day?

When the sun shall rise on the fourth of July next and shall gild the hilltops on the St. John's and the boom of the cannon is heard announcing the one hundredth birthday of our existence, as the sun shall roll on in his march of a thousand miles an hour, and gun after gun shall catch up the detonation of the last gun, the national anthem will swell, and, as it goes westward until reaching a line stretching from the far north to the extreme south of the gulf of Mexico, one grand peal shall be heard, a peal of a thousand guns, rocking the very foundations of earth, echoed to the blue vaults of heaven, mingling its tones with the songs of the stars as they roll in their musical spheres. Aye, sir, that tone, that grand national anthem, rolling over a land teeming with population, rich in all that blesses man, will take nearly five hours going from our eastern to our western limits.

### Under False Colors.

An interesting question came up in the United States House to which Mr. Wood, of New York, directed attention. Mr. Pierce, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to grant an American register to the Hawaiian bark Arctic, owned by Brewer & Co., of Boston. The report shows that the vessel was built at New Bedford in 1850, and was engaged in carrying supplies from Boston to the whaling fleet in the Pacific ocean. In 1863 she was in danger of capture by rebel cruisers in the Pacific, and, as a matter of self-protection, she sailed under the Hawaiian flag, and now her owners ask a return to the American flag. Mr. Wood called upon the House to notice that there was a question of considerable importance underlying this bill. He had often thought that the cause of the decline of American commerce was in consequence of the system pursued by shipowners of denationalizing themselves because of fear of privateers, and sailing under foreign flags. Such a course had lost us the carrying trade, and now that the danger is past these owners want to get again the advantage of sailing under the American flag. It was insisted by the organ of the committee that this case did not enter into the general question raised by Mr. Wood, and the House passed the bill.

### Spring Bonnets.

A New York fashion journal says: Wholesale milliners are advised from Paris that coarse straws and chip braids will be used for summer bonnets in the ivory and cream tints. These tints will also prevail in the silks, laces, and flowers used for garniture. It is hinted that bonnets are not to increase in size, as they have been gradually doing, season by season, for a few years past, but are to be of sensible, reasonable shapes that will of necessity be worn on the top of the head—neither behind it or over the forehead. It is anticipated that the capote tied under the chin will be sent out from Paris, but this is a warm bonnet, and will scarcely find its way into popularity before next winter. The cashmere laces are the burden of milliners' importations. Tulle bonnets are about to be revived in the cream shades used for dresses, and will be trimmed with black or darkly tinted velvet and flowers.

### THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

**The Buildings and How they are Progressing.**

The main exhibition building will be finished about the last of February. Little remains to be done except the interior decoration and the floor-laying, and both are well advanced.

The United States government building, a cruciform structure, with a large glass dome, is now completed, and the portions to be occupied by the different departments are indicated by the decorations on the adjacent walls.

Where plows abound as mural ornaments the agricultural department will naturally be found, anchors point out the location of the navy, swords of the war department, and so on. A signal and weather station will be erected on the grounds by the signal bureau. There will also be a block-house in the rear of machinery hall, to illustrate frontier warfare. In machinery hall, square feet of space have been allotted to foreign countries as follows: Great Britain, 37,125; Germany, 10,757; France, 10,139; Belgium, 9,375; Canada, 4,300; Brazil, 4,000; Sweden, 3,168; Spain, 2,448; Russia, 1,500, and Austria, 1,536. The Michigan building will be begun in the park in about two weeks. The whole structure, except the foundation, will be finished in Michigan. The New Jersey building is nearly finished, and makes a handsome appearance. Pennsylvania will have the largest of all the State buildings, if the Legislature appropriates the $15,000 which it is asked to give for the purpose. The plans have been made and taken to Harrisburg. Ohio's headquarters have got as far along as the foundation.

Three of the great restaurants are nearly finished. These are the American, near agricultural hall, the German, close by horticultural hall, and the Southern, in Belmont avenue, close by the government building. The French restaurant, within a stone's throw of the art gallery, is going up rapidly.

An afternoon edition of the Philadelphia *Times* will be printed in machinery hall during the exhibition on one of Hoe's new presses. The *Times* will also build an office on the ground.

The West Virginia pavilion will be near the British buildings, and will be constructed wholly of timber brought from that State.

A concession for a banking office on the grounds has been granted to the Centennial national bank, a corporation just organized. Its president is E. A. Rollins, formerly United States commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. R. J. Dobbins has been awarded the contract for erecting the annexe to the memorial hall. It will be of brick overcast and painted to imitate granite, and will cover an acre of ground. Nineteen car loads of Japanese building materials, principally bamboo, have arrived at the site of the Japanese Centennial structures, west of the government building, and a force of native workmen, imported with the materials, is engaged in putting them together to make two buildings—a bazaar and dwelling house. The Japanese commission has moved out to the United States hotel, near the grounds. A building costing $30,000 will be erected on the grounds by the brewers and malsters of the United States for the exhibition of their specialties. The narrow gauge railway on the grounds is finished and the cars will soon be put on. They will be drawn by dummy engines. The road has a double track and makes the circuit of the grounds, passing close to every building of importance. Five cents will be the fare. Spain has been assigned a plot of ground near the north end of machinery hall for a building for the offices of her commission. The three English buildings are almost completed. Their quaint, old-time architecture is a pleasing novelty among so many modern structures.

### Swindling a Printer.

In Philadelphia stands a tall brick building, wherein Sherman & Co. carry on the printing business. An upper floor is rented by them to the Miller lock company. These locksmiths had purchased two cords of wood, to be delivered, and shortly after dinner two carts made their appearance on Cherry street laden with sticks of split pine. The carters were gazing at the building in search of the sign of the lock company when a persuasive youth, stepping blandly up, inquired whether the men were looking for the place to store their loads. Replying in the affirmative, he told them to wait a minute while he went into the office. Into the counting room of Sherman & Co. he then went, and meeting Mr. Roger Sherman, asked him whether he would purchase two loads of wood cheap, that he had them out on the street, and would sell the two for $7. "If the wood is good I will buy it," said Mr. Sherman, and then he and the salesman went out to look at it. It pleased Mr. Sherman, and he said he would take it. "Where shall I put it?" asked the wicked young man. "Back in the yard," answered Mr. Sherman, and then the carters, innocent as lambs, drove into the yard and dumped their wood, while this sinful youth gathered in the $7, went his way and was seen no more. The wood was being neatly piled, when Mr. Miller happening down stairs, saw the operation, and inquired what on earth his wood was being put there for. "Your wood!" said Mr. Sherman, astonished; "why I just paid $7 for it." "And I paid $10 for it this morning," grimly answered Mr. Miller. After a few minutes of silent prayer Mr. Sherman sadly confessed that he had been swindled, and is now engaged in a search for the young man who took him in.

### A Doctor Terrified.

A letter from Atlanta to the Augusta *Constitutionalist* tells this amusing story: "At a masquerade ball recently given, a young Benedick personated the devil. Those who saw him in costume say he was horrible to behold. During the evening, at a time when the gay maskers were having their best joy, the devil was requested to go to the door. There he found a summons from home to run for a doctor. In the excitement he forgot his impersonation and rushed to the doctor's office. The son of Galen was snoring away, dreaming, perhaps, of ponderous pills and prodigious powders, when the bell sounded. The ring was of such terrific vehemence that it caused the doctor to bounce out of bed and rush in *negligee* costume to the door. He took one sudden, hasty glance at the disturber of his slumbers, and then ran. Being an important case, the young man rushed through the doorway and commenced a vigorous search for the fugitive physician. He found him under the bed with a pistol in each hand. It took a long time to convince the doctor that he wasn't really the cloven-footed personage he represented.

FRIGHTENED.—The people of San Rafael, Cal., were terribly startled recently by a man galloping at furious speed through the streets, crying as he went: "Flee to the mountains; the reservoir walls have given away!" San Rafael lies under the shadow of a 10,000,000-gallon reservoir, and the proclamation created the most intense excitement until it was discovered that the fast rider was a lunatic.

### Not Allowed in the Cars.

It happened the other day on the Lehigh Valley railroad, says the Reading *Eagle*. The train had just left Easton and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog with a bushy tail and bright black eyes sitting cozily on the seat beside a young lady so handsome that it made his heart roll over like a lob-sided pumpkin. But duty was duty, and he remarked in his most deprecatory manner:

"I'm very sorry, madam, but it's against the rules to have dogs in the passenger cars."

"Oh! my, is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him beseechingly. "What in the world will I do? I can't throw him away. He's a Christmas present from my aunt."

"By no means, miss. We'll put him in a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in spring."

"What! put my nice white dog in a nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage car!"

"I'm awfully sorry, miss, I do assure you, but the rules of this company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the brakeman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth."

"I just think it's awful mean, so I do; and I know somebody will steal it, so they will," and she showed a half notion to cry that nearly broke the conductor's heart, but he was firm, and sang out to the brakeman, who was playing a solo on the stove:

"Here, Andy, take this dog over to the baggage car, and tell 'em to take just the best kind of care of him."

The young lady pouted, but the brakeman reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a two-weeks old baby, but as he did so a strange expression came over his face, and he said hastily to the conductor:

"I'm very sorry, miss, I do assure you, but I can't throw him away. He's a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in spring."

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# NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. . . . . Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Mar. 8, 1876.

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### PARTY DRILL TRIUMPHANT.

There is nothing new to record in the way of improvement of the statesmanship of the House majority, though their drill is somewhat better. Understanding that some of their earlier defects were due to an attempt to follow individual judgment rather than the party bell-weathers, the members have been instructed that their only safety is in keeping a sharp eye upon Randall, Springer, and Cox, and vote in all cases as they direct. That this is safer policy there can be little doubt, but still the highest order of intelligence may not be reached in this manner. A member discovered a geographical error in the consular bill the other day, and prepared to have the true name of a foreign port given instead of the erroneous one, but party drill was too strong and they stood by the committee, bravely adopting the old sentiment of Decatur, slightly paraphrased: "Our committee, right or wrong, still, our committee;" and so they have an appropriation for a place which is not, and a place which is has no appropriation.

It is charming to have members of this degree of intelligence well in hand for otherwise the dignity of the body to which they belong might be sadly compromised, and many of the promised reforms might fail. One of the reasons given for reducing the appropriation for relief of sailors in foreign ports was that frauds had been committed and by cutting down the funds there would be no room for frauds, as the money would all be needed for legitimate expenses. Springer was the discoverer of this remedy, which appears to be founded on the supposition that theives never steal legitimate funds, but confine their depredations entirely to what may be left after proper wants have been supplied. This view of the case accords to thieves a degree of honor not awarded them even in the old proverb concerning honor among the fraternity, and shows how profoundly versed in the principles of human action the Democratic statesmen have become, and on what a solid basis the new reforms are planted. With such attainments in geograpny and moral philosophy the Bureau of Education becomes a very slow coach, and in the estimate of the learned Springer it can have very little standing. No doubt he will vote to dispense with all such useless agencies. It is a pleasing spectacle to see a body like the House of Representatives so implicitly following the superior leadership of men who thus grasp great principals intuitively, and who have the courage to stand by their own geography when it has once fixed in a bill, though it may not agree with the notions of the inhabitants who reside in the localities affected.

### THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

What can be done to increase the prosperity of these Albemarle counties of North Carolina? This is *the* question for our people to consider. Elsewhere, countries less favored than ours, are making progress, are being developed and are reaping the benefits thereof. Here we are, highly favored by nature and yet retrogrding instead of marching forward. Something must be done to "bring life to to the old land" or stagnation will increase and material ruin fall upon us. An opportunity is now offered to save ourselves —to place us in a position to benefit our condition. That opportunity will be at our doors on the 25th inst,—we mean the railroad election. Let every man go to the polls on that day and vote the ticket "approved." It will secure the county subscription, without which we cannot expect the railroad. With this secured the balance of the local subscription demanded can easily be raised. Then the railroad will be a certainty. When in operation, the question we started out with at the beginning of this article will be answered in a way that will gladden the hearts of all our people

### THE POLITICAL NEWSPAPER.

What is a political newspaper for Certainly not to get up meetings and movements; to "run" canvasses and conventions; to construct tickets; to relieve the people of the trouble of thinking and acting for themselves. At any rate that is not what the NORTH CAROLINIAN is for.

The proper business of a political newspaper, as we understand it, is to suggest; to point out, to exhort with all long suffering and patience; to criticise when things go wrong; to applaud when they go right; to be at all times helpful, advocating, stimulating—a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. All the while, and above everything else, to print the news—the political news as well as the social and commercial—and do this in such an intelligent and intelligible way that the narrative of to-day's events shall illumine the duties of to-morrow.

This is true of every newspaper worthy the name, and especially those of the honestly independent newspaper. This is the course that has governed the NORTH CAROLINIAN in the past, and it will not depart from it in the future.

A young man at Nashville killed himself because he could not get another man's wife.—*Ex.*

We can imagine that it would be terrible to love somebody and see her washing windows for another man. Whew!

### The March Monthlies.

Harper's brings its full measure of numerous articles thoroughly illustrated—Mr. Whipple's second paper on American Literature; and other noteworthy contrbutions. Georgo Eliot's "Daniel Deronda" continues in several chapters, near the close of which we find this suggestive remark: "It is to be believed that attendance at the *opera bouffe* in the present day would not leave men's minds entirely without shock, if the manners observed there with some applause were suddenly to start up in their own families. Perspective, as its inventor remarked, is a beautiful thing. What horrors of damp huts, where human beings languish, may not become picturesque through aerial distance! What hymning of cancerous vices may we not langnish over as sublimest art, in the safe remoteness of a strange language and artificial phrase! Yet we keep a repugnance to rheumatism and other painful effects when presented in our personal experience."

Scribner's illustrates the new departure in American college architecture, with a view of the proposed quadrangular buildings for Trinity College, Hartford; the Kindergarten, with a series of very helpful pictures; Truro Parish, with a view of the olden time; Honore Balzac, with a portrait and scenes in his history. There are other richly illustrated articles: Rev. Dr. Twitchell's notes "Concerning Charles Lamb," have already been quoted widely, being warmly welcomed as a few more rays of that sunny brightness which has cheered so many hearts. Old and young will find much to entertain and profit in this number.

The ATLANTIC has Mr. Fiske's second paper on "The Unseen World," which is very interesting reading, as a specimen of thoughtful struggling with spiritual problems, resulting in a few faint gleams of the light that shines like a sun from such writers upon "The Unseen World" as Paul and John. After a very graphic and impressive picture of what science gives as an answer to the problem of the universe—"a senseless bubble play of Titan forces with life, love and aspiration, brought forth only to be extinguished"—he says: "The human mind, however 'scientific' its training must often recoil from the conclusion that this is all; and there are moments when one feels that this cannot be all." He describes the "warm June morning," and "the solemn twilight," when "one feels that the profoundest answer which science can give to our questionings is but a superficial answer after all." This *is* very good for June mornings and evenings (with Beethoven and Chopin, but it is still better when we "know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Mr. Baird gives his view of the money question: and Mr. Adams tells how the problem of "The State and the Railroads" is treated in several foreign countries.

The GALAXY has a very readable article on the English leader, Disraeli, under the title of "Vivian Grey Grown Old," and another on the French Ultramontane editor, Veuillot, under the title of "A Pugilist of the Press." E. G. Holland's article on "Church and State," closes with some very good conclusions. "That the Church of Infallibility is striving systematically in the New World for entire mastery, none who think can doubt; that the 'young giant,' the American Republic, is also to be careless of the lessons of history as the strong, generous young man is of the cautions given by the venerable grandsire, is equally unquestionable. The bids of politicians however, for foreign votes are but surface eddies in the river of American life. Americans believe in America, and will adhere to the primary truths on which her institutions are founded."

LIPPINCOTT'S illustrates "The Century" with pictures of past exhibition buildings in the cities of other lands. India is sketched with both pen and pencil. Lady Blanche Murphy's pictures of Convent Life and Work" ,is a rose colored view, or phase at religious life that is not in harmony with enlightened views of the faith once delivered to the saints. The "Reminiscence of Charles Kingsley," is just what we would have expected from an interview with that extremely liberal clergyman and brilliant author.

### TOO LATE.

Something like six weeks ago the N. Y. *Tribune* contained an article which in meanness of spirit and sentiment could not have been beaten. The subject was the clerk to the committee of ways and means in Congress. This man Hamilton had named his child John Wilkes. The *Tribune* charged that the man had named the child John Wilkes Booth, in honor of the assassin of President Lincoln. The whole article turned out to be a foul mouthed lie, for which the editor of the *Tribune* had to apologize. We thought this affair was understood by almost every man in the country.

We were not a little surprised in reading the NORTH CAROLINIAN of last week, to see the same charge in that paper. Dr. John says Mr. Hamilton has been orced to give up his place on account of naming his child John Wilkes Booth. We believe Hamilton has given up his place, but surely the editor of the CAROLINIAN knew that the charge he brings against him was untrue, or at least that it had been contradicted.

Now in our opinion, it is too late to try and mislead people with this kind of stuff.—*Albemarle Times.*

Can it be possible that the editor of the *Times* don't read the papers? It is true that when the *Tribune* first made the charges HAMBLETON, not HAMILTON, came out in a flourishing attempt at denial, but investigation proved that he *did* name his child as charged and that he once published a paper in which he attempted to blackmail prominent Union merchants of the Northern cities. This evidence was so clear and conclusive that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to, "save the party in the North," gave him to understand that his resignation as Clerk was desired. He was forced to "step down and out." So far from *our* attempting to "mis-lead the people" the boot is really on the other leg. But it *is* "too late" for the *Times* man to do so.

### THE DISGRACE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The country was shocked on Thursday last to learn that WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, was found guilty of prostituting his high office for gain; that when the exposure was made he resigned and that the House had adopted and presented articles of impeachmeut. The evidence shows that in 1870 the Secretary, accompanied by his first wife (now dead,) visited Long Branch; that while there they met CALEB P MARSH and wife of New York; that subsequently Mrs. BELKNAP visited the MARSHES at their home; that she fell sick and was kindly cared for; that she felt disposed to repay her friends for their many acts of kindness; that while hesitating as to the most fitting reward the tempter came; that she suggested him to apply for the Post tradership at Fort Sill because "there was money in it;" that he obtained the place and agreed to divide the profits with her; that these amounted to thousands of dollars and she received her portion quarterly; that she took sick and finally died; that her sister subsequently married the Secretary and has received the instalments regularly.

It is a sad tragedy of dishonor and disgrace and the Republican party demands that he be punished. "Let no guilty man escape." That a woman should be "at the bottom" of it is only another evidence of her power, when disposed, to ruin. A *good* woman is a man's best saviour; a bad one is his certain destroyer.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of this State, in which the rights and duties of Solicitors are better defined than they have hitherto been. It is decided that a Solicitor has no authority to instruct a Grand Jury in matters of law or even put his foot in a grand jury room. We believe the practice has been different; that prosecuting officers have been in the habit of exercising privileges not warranted by law. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice BYNUM, and it will have the effect to instruct Grand Juries as to their rights and Solicitors as to their duties. It will remove the temptation, if any existed for Solicitors to urge indictments and it will save hundreds of dollars in costs to the counties of the State.

### CAN THEY?

How honest Old line Whigs can cooperate with the present Democratic party is explicable to us. How any fallower of HENRY CLAY who remains true to faith and principle can follow the lead of men and give countenance to the party that inaugurated civil war, attempted to dissever the Union and brought ruin and desolation upon the country—how any decent worshipper at the shrine of the great apostle of the Union and the Constitution can do this we cannot understand. Old Whigs! Can you believe that the men who thus tried to shatter into fragments the grand fabric erected by our fathers are the proper ones to reconstruct the mutilated edifice? Surely not.

The State Central Committee will meet at Raleigh on the 22d inst. We see no necessity for calling a State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention. A number of prominent Republicans have suggested that the delegates at large be appointed by the State Committee and that the District delegates be selected by the District Executive Committees. As it is quite too early to make our State nominations and as it is unnecessarily expensive to call two Conventions we are decidedly of the opinion that the suggestion is a wise one. We think our State ticket should not be put in the field until after the National ticket has been selected.

The Windsor *Times* says it is conceded McLindsey will be the Radical candidate for Congress in the First District, and intimates that it will require hard work to beat him.—*Washington Echo.*

The Democrats are uneasy and well they may be. The Republicans are united, are consolidating and *whoever* the nominee may be, the Convention will decide that, he will be elected. The District is Republican. A full vote will prove it. And a full vote will be polled his year.

That sprightly journal, known as *YoungAmerica*, says the first step toward heaven is to pay the printer.—*Ex.*

We greatly fear there are a great many who have not yet taken the first step.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Willis Bagley for Congress.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

While I am not disposed to press the claims of any one of our distinguished friends more than another for honorable position, still as the time is fast approaching for another political campaign, our party will be called upon to select one of its prominent men as a candidate for Congress from this district. It is now time for those who feel an interest in the success of the Great Republican Party—to look around for the most prominent, capable and available man in our ranks, as our standard bearer for the coming contest.

Our opponents will make a hard fight to carry the election. Maj. L. C. Latham stands prominent for the nomination, and has many political friends East of the Chowan. Some speak of Maj. Yeates and, think he is entitled to nomination, because he is the incumbent and should be endorsed a second time. In opposing either of these gentlemen we should select our strongest man in every sense of the word, who is able, willing and determined to bear our political banner through the battle field from one end of the District to the other and plant it upon the ramparts of Victory. Who is the coming man? Who shall be the choice of our party? Some say one and some say another. We have canvassed the matter in this section and there is but one voice and that is for Willis Bagley, Esq., of Hertford, Perquimans county. He is "the right man in the right place." A true and tried Republican, well known throughout the District. He is affable, kind, polite and popular. A good lawyer, scholar and speaker. He has been before the people as a candidate for Solicitor and made a gallant though not successful canvass; he succeeded in making a firm impression, and sustained the principles of our party with great ability and energy.

While he was not successful, still he gained many laurels and deserves much credit for the faithful service rendered. If nominated for Congress, our party will be sure of success. He will carry old Camden by a handsome majority and as Camden goes, so goes the District.

While I speak for Mr. Bagley, I have nothing to say against the claim of other prominent gentlemen of the party, who I shall be pleased to see promoted. But I insist we must look for the most prominent and available man; one who is able and willing to go into the field and advocate our principles. I shall be pleased, Mr. Editor, for you to give these few lines a place in your valuable paper and I invite a communication from any section of the District advancing the views of our friends as to the most available man for the position indicated. CAMDEN.

SOUTH MILLS, N. C., Mar 6th, 1876,

NORFOLK, Va., Mar. 4th, 1876.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian.*

I notice an article in your last paper headed "Perseverance." I agree with you as to the "sidewind," but you ask, if the wind blows aft how is he to get back? I beg leave to suggest, to brace up sharp, have his sheets aft and beat back.

Yours truly,
WINDWARD.

### Proceedings of City Commissioners

Commissioners office, }
Mar. 6th 1876. }

Board met. Present J S Wilcox, Mayor; I P John, Jabez Pritchett, Whitmel Lane, and Henry Davis, Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed: $8 20 to Conraw, Bush & Lippincott for lumber; $3 50 to John McDowell & Co., for lumber and repairs to bridge; $11 48 to Thos. Brothers for work and nails; $5 25 to P. John for printing, etc., and $6 25 to Jabez Pritchard for hauling on streets.

It was ordered that the ordinance in regard to goats running in the streets be repealed as to female goats.

Adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.
WM. KRAUSS, Clerk.

### The Political Drift.

The Boston *Journal* calls attention to the fact that there is already apparent that law of the elections by which the Republican vote invariably rises in response to the importance of the public exigency. The coming on of the Presidential campaign is preceded by increased interest amoung the people, a canvassing of live issues, a closer comparison of the claims of the two parties, and the result is, wherever an opportunity to go to the polls occurs, a marked strengthening of the Republican vote. That proves to be a feature of the recent town elections in New York. In the local elections of Pennsylvania it is still more conspicuous. The Philadelphia *Press* says there has not been a like decisive result, so far as majorities are concerned, in favor of any party which carried the State for years. In almost every instance these majorities—which many had expected to be cut down—are increased over those given the Republican party at the municipal elections a year and two years ago. There are very good reasons why this gratifying demonstration should be made at this time, aside from the stimulating effect of increasing political excitement noticed above. The Democratic party has been put where it could not conceal its bankruptcy of principle and its still dangerous composition. As a mere opposition party in the minority, it was sheltered from all responsibility; all it had to do was to criticise and attack, to direct attention to and excite odium against the party in power. If its managers succeeded in breaking that down, there was no alternative but to install them in its place without the least regard for their incompetency or their unfitness. They did so far succeed in that policy as to get the control of the National House of Representatives, since which time they have been committing suicide about as fast as the exponents of a great organization can. Setting out with a flourish of the reformatory achievements they were about twelve weeks of the session. Even their investigations amount to nothing, and their so called economy ranges between petty scrimpings here and there and graver reductions which threaten to interfere with the public interest. As to any valuable financial policy likely to be of benefit to the business community, they are apparently further from it through the growth of the inflation influence—then at the beginning of the session. These things are apparent to the masses, who cannot help looking forward and thinking what would be the result of having a United States Senate and an Executive in harmony with the present House.

### Don't Beg the Question.

It is an infallible sign that a cause is weak when its claims are sought to be established by mere bold assertions without argument or substantial proof. Dr. Tutt asserts that his Hair Dye is the best and he adduces undoubted evidence to substantiate the truth of the assertion.

READ WHAT EXPERTS SAY.

New Orleans, }
May 10th, 1871 }

Dr. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, wish to inform you that we have tried your Hair Dye, and find it to be the best we have ever used. For its natural black color, it far excells all other dyes. Our customers will have no other. Since we began its use, our business in the dying department has rapidly increased. We think it a great triumph.

ANTHONY HAAS, }
CHARLES HORN, } Barbers.
37.2t. No. 6, N. Royal Street.

It was just twenty—one years ago, on December 10th, when the Hon. James G. Blaine became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Kennebec Journal*, at Augusta Me. In announcing his advent, the retiring editor said: "Mr. Blaine comes among us comparatively a stranger. It is but just to say that he is a gentleman of decided talent, of liberal education, extensive travel and acquainted with the public men and measures of the country.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D R. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS, DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North First st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1850.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,
AND
Ornamental Art Work
IN GREAT VARIETY,
*Manufactured By The*
Meridian Brittania Co.,
550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM
MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 273 pages, a private counselor for the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in the work. Address pp. A. G. OLIN, 157 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.
24.-1yr

THE
North Carolinian.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869, AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finel illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispeice with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. 200 Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 25 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

1876.

*To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers*

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

*Hardware of all Kinds,*

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

*Cutlery, Wagon*

and

*Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE.

*COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION*

*TO THE RAILROAD.*

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Pasquotank County held at their office on Saturday February 19th, 1876 the following order was adopted:

Whereas, on the 7th day of August 1873 the qualified electors of this county having voted to subscribe Forty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co. or any other Company, it is proposed to make **the subscription *Sixty Five Thousand Dollars***, including said Forty Thousand dollars, and that the said sum of Sixty Five Thousand Dollars be subscribed to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, said subscription to be in the bonds of the County at par: said bonds to be coupon bonds, the $40,000 to be paid in 20 years after date of issue as voted and the additional $25,000 in 30 years after date of issue, the whole to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually; The Bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Therefore it is ordered that the said question of the subscription and conditions be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this county.

Second, That a poll be opened at the regular places of election in the several election precincts of this county on Saturday the 25th day of March next ensuing for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified electors of this county on the same; that notice be given by the Chairman of this Board as provided by law; that tickets be prepared for said election with the words "Approved" for such electors as may be in favor of the subscription and conditions and the words "Not Approved" or such as may be opposed.

Third, That in the event of the Rail-Road subscription being errried by a vote of the people FRANK VAUGHAN, of Eliz. City C. WILSON HOLLOWELL, of Nixonton, and JOHN H. PERRY, of Mount Hermon, be and are hereby appointed Trustees, empowered, authorized and directed to take charge of the printing of the Bonds and retain them in their possession in blank; that as soon as the said Trustees are made satisfied that the Railroad Company has complied with the conditions they proceed to issue the Bonds in accordance with said conditions by having them filled up and signed by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, with the County seal affixed, and countersigned by the Trustees, and paid over, in such amounts only at each time the conditions are met.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.
THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that said Election will be held at the regular polling places in the several precincts of this County on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th 1876.
JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.
February 23rd, 1876.
36-4t.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases, the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

J. W. WALKER,

*WATER STREET,*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

*Groceries and Liquors,*

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS.

The material consists of seine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—
Published in the City of Raleigh.
—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

*LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,*

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,
*W. M. BROWN,*
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

*Ahead of the Railroad for*

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Clouking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi...
and 1-2 ...
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, ... and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

*Hats, Boots and Shoes,*

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1865 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $1 each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful 8x10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Bromfield St, Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE. These goods are worth $2 to $5.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 2,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE. SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., ONE DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield St, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
34-4t. Wilson, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co. }
Norfolk, January 29th 1876. }

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 514 Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
33-4t.

*For Sale—Cheap.*

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new: also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

*DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalisis and emigrants, as this section. It rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where in easy and cheap transportation of ... market, in pleasantness of climate, ... ciability of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal this.

There are fourteen steamers—most of ... a large size—now plying between ... and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, most ... town easily accessible to emigrants ... means of cheap water transportation ... products, and other articles, ... addition to this a railroad, etc.

A railroad will soon be ... putting this place in direct communication ... Rail, with the whole United States ... er with our great fishing, farming ... facturing interests, and certainty ... of already projected works of improvement ... putting it nearer, cheaper and ... cation with the Ocean, will render ... the most important commercial ... turing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres ... cleared, all the balance covered with ... most valuable timber of the country ... offered for sale. It is ... one mile from navigable water, ... ings, is in a good neighborhood, ... public road. There is a ... mile and a church ... within one ... place. The land ... corn, wheat, ... and will be sold ... price of $10 an ...

Another farm ... cleared to ... for sale for $2,500, one half cash balance ... year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good buildings, is on the road, and in a good neighborhood. The ... school houses and churches are near. ... thirds of this farm is cleared and in a state of cultivation, and the balance ... timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres ... cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is on a navigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road very near a church and school house, and too is a desirable residence. About ... 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and in ... mostly in fine cultivation. Price ... acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank, Co... 6 miles from town, and one mile from the Ferry, with good new dwelling, built in the most modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses, scattered over the farm, fine water, etc. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted for raising cotton, $50 per acre, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of ... acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared and ... Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments to suit purchaser. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

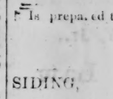
GEO. D. POOL,
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

*No. 70 Road Street,*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jewelry business in all its ... branches. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER.

PROPRIETOR.

... is prepared to furnish

SIDING, FLOORING, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed ... unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-1f.

# RTH CAROLINIAN

NESDAY MAR. 8TH 1876.

O NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...k, Va. Parties coming here from the ...should take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ing and arrive at Portsmouth the next ... ning in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... trains.

## ...cal and Personal

Col. MARTIN and Mr. GRANDY ... at Salem on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. on the railroad question.

Gold at New York 114¼, cotton ... ; corn 63½. At Norfolk, cotton 12c. ... unchanged.

We want a *live, active* and *energetic* ... in every county in the District—... who will take an interest in urging ... of the CAROLINIAN. To all ... to this we allow a fair commis... on all cash subscriptions obtained.

A Farmer in Providence township ... us recently expressed it on the ... and said that in the increased price ... grain on the railroad will more than ... township interest in the rail... And it is only a single item.

... and be a great year for the ... Centennial. It is leap year, Presi... election year and the Court-house ... scene of our county politics. For ... purpose of giving us a good deal of ... excitement, there will be something ... or fifty things in all. Think of ...

... like to see enthusiasm—the ... in the article. The individual ... in working it, who means everything ... equal, stolidity, and the other who ... means it—both are intolerable to us. ... abhor cold enthusiasm. Cutting ... rather. Some others it is wicked ... unnecessarily restrain a bright, ... nature is like picking off the ... from your apple trees in May, ... nought but twigs and little wormed fruit." As the world needs ... thing to reveal its beauties, so the ... needs enthusiasm, quick and free, to ... it into sympathy with all humanity.

... labor is the foundation of every ... Without it there can be no ... due in proportion as it is ... and sustained and paid does the ... advance and grow. Hence ... blow struck at the laboring man ... every movement calculated to de... him of work and wages hurts the ... community. *The railroad will ... business, create labor, put money in ..., help all.* Therefore the man ... opposes it is fighting the interests of ... laboring man and throwing obstacles ... the way of the prosperity of our town ... county.

The orders of Pasquotank down to ... and fifty cents on the dollar, and ... able at that! This is the fruit of the ... suit against the officers of the ... Up to the time the suit was ... county orders indigent up to ... cents. To-day they would have ... ninety-five cents and before ... year the system inaugurated by ... Commissioners would have ... them to go up to par. But the ... statements, the outrageous charges ... persistent misrepresentation of ... men who had personal ends to ... so misled a number of well meaning ... citizens as to induce them to join in a ... that has resulted in seriously ... the county.

There seems to be a studied move... Democratic quarters to ignore the ... of J. STANLY YEARNS, the present mem... Congress from this District. The ... organs are quietly dropping him. ... is the matter? Some of the Latin... even speak very disparagingly of ... They charge that he isn't doing ... spends his time "sitting back ... reading second class novels." Courtesy ... a charge entitle him to a re-nomination, ... party opponents, and they are ... and better—aver that there is "no ... on law of the party determining ... cases." Even brother CREEDY, it ... mistaken, is growing lukewarm.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is not a ... newspaper,—is not the organ or ... of any church. Among its ... patrons and readers it has members of ... the churches, and while its columns ... closed to the discussion of theological ... questions, it willingly notes the move... progress and local incidents con... with each one of the religious de... of the town, county and dis... And in these notices its editor ... to be impartial, to show no bias, to ... all alike. His sanctum is open to ... the Pastors and friends of all, and when ... visit him, and he will be glad to ... them do so often, he'll spare no ef... to make them feel that they are wel...

An arrest was made here on Fri... night which proved to be the "wrong ..." Several parties had read the no... in that day's *Virginian* of the ab... ding of a man with watches and jew... from Norfolk, who was described as ... very noticeable man, small in stature, ... hair and eyes, conspicuous mus... very clear complexion, handsomely ... dressed, generally wearing a brown nap ... overcoat." A stranger had arrived at ... Albemarle House whom they thought ... answered the description. It was late in ... evening and he had retired. A war... was duly issued and soon there was ... tapping, tapping at his bed room door. ... was wakened from his dreams and ... himself in the hands of an officer ... the law! An examination proved him ... be another man—a gentleman in our ... city on legitimate business. An explan... showed that nothing improper was ... intended and the matter was settled by ... somebody "standing treat."

One of our cotemporaries guts off ... following, and judging from the con... manner in which he speaks of the ... in question we should think he ... been there:

The leap-year necktie is the latest thing ... and consists of a pretty girl's sleeve, ... an arm in it. It should go all the ... around the neck. The effect is de... lightful.

We are in favor of the railroad be... we know that it will benefit our ..., our county and all our people. In ... it we know that we are ad... their interests. Those who op... it, whether blindly or knowingly we ... say, are working against their inter... and the ones of those now suffering ... employment are upon them.

In the able opinion delivered by ... BYNUM of the Supreme Court on ... duties of Solicitors and Grand Juries, ... we have referred elsewhere, he ... down the law that the name of every ... informer must appear as prosecutor on ... bill of indictment. This will break ... the practice often indulged in of par... too cowardly to appear before the ... and carry in person to effect... their purpose by sending information ... through mail or letters. In every ... where oppressions are made and no... should be made to ... the offenders. Thousands of dollars will ... saved to the country.

We scarcely meet a man but all... that we need a railroad—admits ... it would benefit us; but some who ... not include the Elizabeth City congrega... Hon. C C POOL is now here on a vi... He was cordially greeted by his many ... friends. He will remain a week or two ... Operator STANSELL, of the U. S. Sig... nal Station at Kittyhawk, was in the city ... on Monday, and gave us a call.—One ... firm in town sent 1,000 dozen eggs to the ... Northern markets last week.—Capt. ... Inlet of the Revenue Steamer "Steav... ens" gave us a pleasant call yesterday.—... The Band leaves this evening to attend ... a Concert at Currituck C. H.

## Local Port-Folio.

How to raise beets—take hold of the ... tops and pull. The best kind of school ... ex—yes ... *Good advice—if you can ...* ... to get it—and try and make it stick. ... Don't—much charity and leave home ... one's self to practice it. These items to ... interest—beauty, frankness and ... ness. A thing like a contradiction—when ... he cuts and runs.

## Business Locals.

CASH ... Legs of Dry Point ... Special, at C. N. C. 35-1.

Mortise cables, at Fowler's.

Go to Fowler's for chimney or city ...

Examine Fowler's 12½ cent bleached ... cottons.

Go to Fowler's for your shoes.

## Neighboring Counties.

GATES.—The District Convention of ... Good Templars met at Gatesville yester... day.—Superior Court will begin on Mon... day the 20th.

CHOWAN.—Judge Eure is holding Court at Edenton this week.—Every boat ... is taking quantities of fresh fish to the ... Northern markets.

HERTFORD.—R. Lyndon Cooper, of ... Murfreesboro, will soon publish a book of ... poems.—Griffin Pritchard, of Elizabeth ... City, had his leg badly fractured last ... week by the falling of a tree.

BERTIE.—The Academy at Windsor ... has commenced its second session. It is ... under the management of J. J. Freeman.

PERQUIMANS.—Wilkins, the horse ... thief, was sentenced by Judge Eure to 15 ... years to the Penitentiary.—The public ... school house at Hertford has been re... paired.—Two schooners are loading with ... corn at Hertford; the lawyers have gone ... to Edenton Court; several citizens ill, ... and a young lawyer and a young doctor ... expect to hang their shingles out soon.

DARE.—The large fisheries of Etheridge, Drinkley, Pailin and Davis, are ... now in full operation.

WASHINGTON.—Richard Barfield, a ... prominent, colored man of Plymouth, ... died on the 23d ult., aged 57 years. He ... was well-known in Pasquotank. He was ... honest, truthful and reliable in all things ... and had the confidence of all who knew ... him. He was a consistent member of the ... Protestant Episcopal Church.

CURRITUCK.—On the 1st inst., an Italian bark bound from Genoa to Baltimore, named "Nueva Attavia," went ashore near Whites Head, and her crew of 13 men were all lost but 4. Capt. John R. Gayle, Captain of the Life Saving Station No. 4, and all crew were lost in attempting to rescue the bark. Capt. G. was appointed on the 4th of December, 1874 and was noted as a brave, reliable and cautious sailor. The names of the Life Saving crew lost are John G. Chappell, S. G. Gray, Lemuel Griggs, M. J. Bramsey, Jerry Murden and Lewis White.

## North Carolina.

It is said "that the first Anglo Saxon anchor that rested upon the Atlantic coast was in 1547, on the sandy beach of North Carolina! that the first American manifesto against the encroachments of power was made in 1678, in North Carolina; that the first battle which was fought in defence of American liberty was on the 19th of May, 1771 in North Carolina; that the first declaration of independence in any one of the American colonies was made on the 20th of May, 1775, by the patriots of Mecklenburg in North Carolina; that the first instructions given to delegates to declare for independence in the Continental Congress were given on the 12th of April, 1776, to delegates from North Carolina; that the first blow which turned the tide of disaster and stamped the seal of independence was mainly struck by North Carolina and that upon the soil of North Carolina, and partly by her own sons the blow was struck which put the capture of Yorktown into the hands of Washington, and thus ended this struggle in a blaze of glory." Murfreesboro Enquirer

We have before us three pototoes of this year's growth, of the early rose variety raised by Mr. John Barham of this city. They are about the size of walnuts, quite large enough to be presentable at the table. This is the best comment on the character of the present winter yet seen. —*Raleigh News.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


MYSTERY SOLVED!

*The GREAT SECRET of The WONDERFUL*

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and Kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR H. R STEVENS:—

Dear sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to that great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath after more and VEGETINE has cured me and I do feel all the time to thank God there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines coughs and sinking feeling at the stomach and advise all to take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

*Vegetine* is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

BOSTON, Jan. 1st 1874

DEAR SIR.—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 144 dozen (1824 bottles) of your Vegetine since Apr. 12th 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended of any remedy I ever sold. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by *Vegetine* alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours
AI GILMAN
408 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR.—This is to show that my son was taken sick in Jan. 1864 with scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his legs and hip. His leg was swelled to twice the regular size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and one from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lay where he was put for he had no use of himself whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine. He got about a month's use of it and was able to get around on crutches. Three bottles more and he was able to throw away his crutches. He has since been able to work on his farm and has had no return of the disease. I have used Vegetine in my family with the best of success and can recommend it to all who are afflicted with scrofula in any form. I have also used it for a cough which I had for a long time, and it relieved me in a short time when several years standing. Three bottles cured me entirely. I have also used it for my wife, who is now well and able to speak for herself.

CATHARINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY.
19 Yeaton St. Charlestown Mass., May 15 1872

The above is but a plain honest statement, clearly showing the wonderful power of *Vegetine* in Scrofula

*VEGETINE* is not cried up by a 14 to let it boast mouth under false ... but is

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, Asthma, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
149 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27-6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE

GALLERY.

Having newly fitted up in *Splendid Style*, the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winner and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jas. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Gems, and to copy Pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction will be given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered. Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you

WM GRAVES, Ag't.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buist & Bro. the most popular seed house in the country. His seed are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last bright years attest their virtues.

Extra early peas by the bush, at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets by peck or Bush. at Dr. Butt's, Clover Seed Orchard Grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy fine pocket Cutlery.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who, say it "ain't" so.

TRUSSES.

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store E. City, N. C., a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines paints oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore, December 23rd. 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest, and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia N. C.

practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

ANEGUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *with a two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhans Street, 3 doors West of ... Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED if judged artistically UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial and World Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etcore and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS, for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays for the organ.
CATALOGUES illustrated and prices, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " 2.50

*Special Terms for Permanent Boarders*

June 16th, 1873.

R. E. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

*Commission Merchants,*

Grocers,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

*No. 6 South Water Street,*

Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of corn. Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.

3-3m

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

*House Furnishing*

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

*A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.*

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

*Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.*

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

*N. C.*

HomeLine.

Steam ROTARY

Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Pro-rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co., and Clyde Line.

Freights carried at lowest rates.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents.

SAFE SCALE

HAPPY MEDIUM BETWEEN BEST

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER SEEDS. Tree, Hedge &c.

We offer our usual large and complete assortment, embracing the most desirable varieties and of best quality, and mail Priced List, to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds of all kinds by packet, ounce, pound, and quart, can be sent by mail, to any P. O. in the U. S.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
York, Pa.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

*Carriage and Wagon Materials.*

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time

Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-3m

GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf where the continued rush is for the best Flour, Sugar Cooker, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Tents, Soap and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; at kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, & at *Low Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Split and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Early Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

*ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf*

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHE.

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these articles and thousands now in use 21,500 to 32,000 Sent on trial. Machine and tools sent to your door. Catalogue and price list free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.

Box 2081. 13-1y

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TIME on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,.....3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon,.....5,15 P. M
Leaves Weldon,.....2,20 A. M
Arrives at Raleigh,.....2,40 P. M

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendant.

49—tf.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

*Commission Merchants,*

*27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam Basham Plymouth, N. C.

29-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

*IN THE LATEST*

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Fine Raising, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery & Confectionery line always on hand. Family supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

*House, Sign*

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in the adjoining counties; and all promptness with which he has heretofore served, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
*Elizabeth City, N. C.*

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Repairing of any kind of a Vehicle done in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

Farm and Spring Wagons; *Cart Wheels &c.*

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

*J. F. SAUNDERS,*
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JONES'

*Livery Stables*

AT

*ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.*

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, working and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

*J. M. MATHEWS,*
WATCHMAKER,
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

### Two Weeks Off.

"Did I love her?" Jack, my boy;
Yes, with all my heart, sir.
Two short weeks of summer joy;
Then we had to part, sir.

Silks and jewels blushed and smiled?—
One of the fashion's scholars;
Jack, the rainbow round the child
Cost a thousand dollars.

Summer spreads us royal feasts;
What of winter weather?
Butterflies and working beasts
Can't be yoked together.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

**Household Hints and Helps.**

BEEF STEW.—Take three pounds of beef—navel piece is the best—cut in inch square pieces; peel and slice four or five onions; put a layer of meat in the bottom of the pot, then a layer of onions, and so on until used up; season each layer with pepper and salt; cover with boiling water; boil slowly, and keep the pot covered. Peel a quart of potatoes, cut into small pieces; add the potatoes about half an hour before serving.

TO BOIL OLD POTATOES.—Peel them and let them soak in cold water several hours; then put them in cold water with a little salt in it; boil slowly—the slower the better. If it stops boiling they will be watery; rub through a colander.

BROWN FLOUR MUFFINS.—One quart tepid water, half cup yeast, one tablespoonful of Indian meal, two of molasses, two pints graham flour, one pint wheat, one tablespoonful of soda about half an hour before baking—as thick as soft ginger bread; bake half an hour—or in greased rings on a griddle.

HARD TIMES PUDDING.—Half pint molasses or syrup, half pint water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful salt; thicken with flour (sifted) to a batter thick as cup cake; put into pudding boiler, half full, to allow for swelling; boil steadily three hours; eat with or without sauce. Very nice and cheap.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One pint of good vinegar, four eggs, well beaten, half cup butter. Put them on the fire, and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add a teaspoonful of made mustard, two of salt, and one of black pepper. Chop one head of cabbage, and one bunch of celery, very fine, and soak in salt and water for two hours; drain and pour the dressing over it, and mix. By mixing lobster or chicken with it, you have a nice salad. It will keep all winter, if kept in a cool place and well covered.

VEAL LOAF.—Three pounds of uncooked veal, quarter of a pound of pork; chop these fine; add two eggs, one cup pounded crackers, one teaspoonful of salt, two of pepper; sage and summer-savory to suit the taste; press hard in a pudding dish, and bake one and a half hours; cut in thin slices when cold.

TO ROAST A PIG.—Instead of basting with salt and water (the usual way), dredge flour over the skin frequently. When almost done take it from the oven and rub butter well over every part of it; then put it again in the oven and dredge flour over it once more. When that flour disappears it is ready to serve, and will be more crisp than when basted with brine.

**The Farmer's Garden.**

There ought to be a good garden on every well-kept farm. It is a useful appendage and should be well located, convenient to the house, and receive as much attention as any other part of the farm. Almost any kind of soil common in this valley, with deep and thorough culture and an abundant supply of manure will do. Successful garden culture is mainly dependent upon three things—first, an unlimited supply of well rotted manure and the thorough preparation of the soil before planting; second, planting at the right season; third, a thorough cultivation and pulverization and a frequent stirring of the surface soil during the period of growth of the plants. But the first and most important step to be taken, to secure a good garden is what most farmers would consider an over supply of well rotted manure, such as has been put in piles, sheltered from the rain and frequently forked over to prevent what is called fire-fang.

From ten to twenty tons of such manure is often applied by gardeners to every quarter of an acre of land, and is not thought by them to be any too much. The size of the garden must be governed by the size of the family—one acre as an average will be small enough. A little observation and calculation will convince any farmer that the products of a single acre, thoroughly cultivated as it should be, will actually give more profit than any other acre on the farm, according to the time and labor expended on it. But, in order to work the garden economically, it should be laid out with a few roads and avenues, so as to plow the land and till the land as much as possible by horse power. Diligence is the price to be paid for a good garden, for in cultivating it it is important to begin the destruction of the weeds just after they have sprouted. We can go in with a cultivator at that time and feel like Samson, for we can slay our thousands and ten thousands. No matter if the garden contains only a quarter of an acre, let it be laid out long and narrow, and work it by horse power as far as possible, and do it often.

A farm without a garden is something we dislike to see. The vegetables and small fruits which can be grown in them, promote health, comfort and enjoyment. Think of it, you who have been accustomed to having a good garden, of doing without asparagus and radishes in March, spinach and lettuce in April, followed by gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. We feel like agitating this subject until every farm, both large and small, has a good vegetable garden.—*Rural World.*

**Hints About Cattle.**

The great majority of cattle are infested with grubs of the ox-bot fly. They are known as "warbles," and may be found hidden beneath the skin in lumps or swellings along the back on each side of the backbone. If these lumps are examined, a hole will be seen, and if the lumps is squeezed from the bottom, a fat white grub may be forced out. These are the larvæ of the bot-fly which trouble cattle so much in the summer time. If the grubs were destroyed, the pest would become extinct.

Sheep should have plenty of exercise and fresh air. Above all things they should not be allowed to lie on warm manure piles, which they will do if permitted. A pailful of boiling water should be put into the trough to take the chill off from the water. This is especially useful for in-lamb ewes to which a chill from drinking ice cold water may be hurtful. In the Southern States, where sheep are running in the fields or woods, shelter from the rains should be provided. Where they are yarded, they should be kept dry. Dry feet are never troubled with the foot-rot.

A few early laying hens that have been well fed will become broody about this time. It will not pay to allow them to "sit." The chicks cannot be raised with profit. Such hens should be given a few pills made of castile soap and sulphur, have no warm food for a few days, and be put into a shed where there is no place for them to make a nest. They will soon get over their incubative fever.

**An Awful Appetite.**

An unfortunate lunatic, who died in the Prestwich (Eng.) asylum a short time back, seems to have lived neither wisely nor well. A post-mortem examination led to the discovery of no fewer than 1,841 articles in his inside, viz.: Sixteen hundred and thirty-nine shoemaker's sparables, six four-inch cut nails, nineteen three-inch cut nails, eight two-and-one-half-inch cut nails, eighteen two-inch cut nails, forty one-half-inch cut nails, seven three-eighth-inch cut nails, thirty-nine tacks, five brass nails, nine brass buttons, twenty pieces of buckles, one pin, fourteen bits of glass, ten small pebbles, three pieces of string, one piece of leather three inches long, one piece of lead four inches long, and one American pegging awl; the total, eleven pounds and ten ounces.

## ON THE RIO GRANDE.

**The Strip of Country that the Mexicans Rob of Cattle—An Interesting Description.**

Capt. McNally, the commander of the Texas State troops enlisted to prevent depredations from the Mexican frontier, gives the following interesting account of the country:

"A strip of country about twenty miles wide on each side of the river is covered with what is called in Mexico 'chaparral.' It is a thicket of tropical or semi-tropical shrubs, which, on account of its density and the immense thorns with which is thickly covered, is literally impenetrable except where trails have been cut through it. I hardly know how I can convey to you a definite idea of its character, but you may judge something of the difficulties of campaigning in such a country when I tell you that, although two trails may extend almost parallel with each other and not more than fifty yards apart, still it is often necessary to travel as far as seven or eight miles in order to find a point where it is possible to pass from one to another. It is like a thicket of enormous thistles fifteen feet high, with the thorns hard and woody and as large as your finger. It is almost impossible to get one's way through it. The best corps of sappers and miners that I ever saw would hardly advance one hundred yards a day through this chaparral. Along the river banks there has been constructed a road, but the river is so crooked that this trail does not follow all of its bends, so that, while at times it touches the brink of the river, at others it will be from half a mile to a mile away. This road itself as it extends through the chaparral is far from being straight, so that it is rarely possible when riding along it to see any object more than a few hundred yards ahead.

"Extending at right angles from the general course of the river through the chaparral, are trails ten or twelve miles apart, and sometimes as shorter intervals. These extend out into the open prairie, and are the only means of communication between the grazing lands and the river. The Mexican raiders rarely cross the Rio Grande in force. They meet at some point on the Mexican side and agree to reassemble several days later at some ranche or river on the American side, each one driving in the cattle which in the meantime he may have stolen. Having arranged their plans, they cross the river in squads of two or three, or five in each, at different points, and pass on through the chaparral from 100 to 150 miles into the interior of Texas. Each squad selects from the herds in the section assigned to it the best cattle, and at the appointed time proceeds to the rendezvous agreed upon. The cattle are then all placed in one herd, and, everything being ready, they start for the river as rapidly as possible. Generally the raiders reach the river, or are very near to it, before anything is learned of their movements by those in command of troops; and then, owing to the character of the country which I have described, and the rapidity with which the Mexicans move, it is seldom that they can be overtaken. With my men I have often arrived on the bank of the river after a long chase and seen the Mexicans encamped on the other side with the cattle in their possession. They are very saucy, and sometimes challenge us in a very insulting way to come over and get the stock, knowing very well that we cannot do it.

"You remarked that these cattle thieves penetrate from 100 to 150 miles into Texas," said a reporter; "is it not dangerous for them to venture so far away from the river?"

"There is very little danger," he replied. "These depredations have been going on so long that nearly all the cattle in Texas which formerly grazed on a belt of country from fifty to one hundred miles wide, and bounded by the river, have been stolen and the ranches destroyed. That belt of country, three hundred or four hundred miles long, is almost destitute of population. The settlers have almost no means of communication with each other, and even if it was known that a band of Mexicans was about to make a raid, it would generally be impossible to get together a sufficient force of Texans to make any determined resistance. Besides this, the ranchmen do not dare to make any resistance, or even to give information when they have been robbed.

"From my description of the character of the country you will see how difficult it is to intercept a band of Mexicans, even when information of one of these incursions has been obtained. On one occasion I informed the commandant of the United States troops that a raid in force was to be made at or about a certain date, and that the cattle would be driven across the river at a given point. He stationed two companies of cavalry in the chaparral at a short distance apart, deployed men on either side, in order to intercept the party as it passed. But the Mexicans passed between the two companies without being discovered until they had nearly reached the river. Then the soldiers followed them, and arrived just in time to see them drive the cattle out on the other side. A few shots were exchanged, and the Mexicans were obliged to abandon a few of the cattle that were mired in the mud, but escaped with most of them."

"Are these Mexicans good fighters?" I asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "they will stand killing as well as any people I ever saw. If any one expects to gain much glory in fighting superior numbers of these Mexican raiders, he will be very much mistaken. It is a fact that the Mexicans of the interior are not very good soldiers, but after four years' service in the Confederate army, and most of the time at the front, where I had an opportunity to know what good fighting was, I am prepared to say that these border Mexicans are about as formidable adversaries as ever I saw."

**A Pastoral People.**

This part of the territory, says a correspondent writing from northwestern New Mexico, is very thinly settled. Now and then one sees a flock of sheep, herded by a lonely Mexican boy. The life of these shepherds is of the simplest kind. There are many of them who have never been in a town. A locomotive or a steamboat would greatly excite their astonishment. These herders are unable to read or write or to speak English. On account of the secluded life which they lead their vocabulary is exceedingly limited; indeed, it is with difficulty that the traveler can obtain from them satisfactory information about the simplest matters connected with the country. Compared with the wages paid for labor in the Eastern States they receive an insignificant pittance for their services. Their whole life is passed in the open air, the only protection they have against cold and rain being a *fresada*, or thick woolen blanket impervious to water, which is worn as a shawl during the day and used as bedding at night. Each shepherd boy is accompanied by several dogs, which guard the flock during the night from the attacks of the coyote, or Mexican wolf. When the sheep leave the ranch it is always advisable for the owner to count them, otherwise the shepherd would be apt to take advantage of the omission, and sell one or more of them. The shepherd carries with him ten or twelve days' supply of provisions, packed on a donkey. When his rations are exhausted he returns to his employer's house for a new supply.

**Who is Doing It.**

Who in time, says the Boston *Globe*, can be running the Indiana newspapers while their editors are junketing about the country? The fact that some two hundred of these jovial deadheads are getting attentions all around as the Indiana editors, while the papers run on just as well as though they were at home, suggests the horrid suspicion that they are only holiday editors, a detachmen of that noble army of deadbeats who are continually disgracing an honorable profession and exasperating its honest and hard-working members by representing themselves as journalists, when not one in ten of them ever did a continuous week's work in a newspaper office in their lives.

## THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

**Advance of the Turkish Armies—Frightful Depredations Upon the Christians.**

The rebellion in the Turkish provinces is still alive and more vigorous than ever, and the insurgent chieftains manage to keep a considerable armed force together, and now and then win an advantage in encounters with such small detachments of troops as the Ottoman government had in the country when the outbreak began. But the hard struggle is yet to come. The Turkish forces are advancing from two directions—from the province of Bosnia on the east, and from the seacoast on the west.

It was the latter force which encountered a body of insurgents between Ragusa and Trebigne and dispersed them after five hours of hard fighting. The army in Bosnia appears to be making slow progress, and is accused of committing frightful depredations and outrages upon the Christian population of the region along its line of march, sparing neither women or children in the indiscriminate slaughter. When these two armies form a junction in Herzegovina, as they shortly must, the insurrection will be reduced to a desultory mountain warfare; but such is the rugged and impenetrable nature of the country that the insurgents can, like the patriots in Cuba, continue the struggle as long as their courage holds out. The most interesting feature of the war just now is the attitude of Servia. Kindred in race and religion, the people of that principality sympathize ardently with the Herzegovinians, and are so eager to take part in the contest that their sovereign, Prince Milan, is in danger of losing his throne because he insists on remaining neutral. Servia, which the map-makers persist in representing as a Turkish province, has enjoyed a perfect autonomy since 1834, and has no obligations to the Porte beyond the payment of a trifling annual tribute. It has an area about equal to that of the State of Maryland, a population of 1,338,000—nearly all slaves by origin, and Greek Christians in religion. The standing army is 12,000 strong, and the enrolled national guard of the first and second levies numbers 150,000. Most of the refugees who have left the insurrectionary provinces as the Turkish army advanced have gone to Servia. They number many thousands. Should the Servian government decide to aid the insurgents their affairs would wear a very different look, and the war would become so serious an affair that the selfish and tardy diplomacy of the great powers would be spurred into some decision regarding it. The most probable and perhaps the most desirable issue of the contest, in case of interference by Austria and Russia, would be the erection of Herzegovina into an independent principality under a joint protectorate, or its annexation to Montenegro or to Servia. Any settlement which loosens the grasp of the Turk upon the Christian populations in the northern portion of his misgoverned empire and crowds him down towards the Bosphorus will be welcomed by the public sentiment of the whole civilized world.

**Why Tides Occur Later Each Day.**

As the moon revolves around the earth from west to east, says Prof. Randolph, she advances eastwardly in her orbit nearly thirteen degrees every twenty-four hours. Hence, when any part of the earth, in its revolution, comes under a part of the heavens where the moon was the evening before, the moon is not where, but has gone east ward thirteen degrees, and therefore the earth must turn on its axis as much longer as is necessary to bring that part again under the moon, which requires generally, not always, about fifty min utes.

The same thing occurs the next evening, and the evening after, and thus the moon rises, most of the year, about fifty minutes later each day. Now, as the tides are produced mainly by the moon, it will at once be seen from this eastward movement and this later rising each day, why they must occur about fifty minutes later each succeeding day. While the lunar tide is thus daily lagging, the solar tide always occurs at the same time. Hence these two tides always begin to separate after new moon, being further apart each day until they again coincide at full moon, or vice versa, as already stated, a higher tide than usual, called spring tide. Then again they separate, until new moon occurs, when they once more unite, producing another spring tide.

It must not be supposed that the whole body of the ocean, to its profoundest depths, is equally moved by the tides. The tides are mainly superficial, and except where the water is of moderate depth, the lowest parts are only slightly disturbed, but to what depth the tidal current extends can never, perhaps, be satisfactorily determined. The gulf stream is about three thousand feet deep, having for its bottom a bed of colder water of various depths; but as this stream is the result of other causes than those that produce the tides, it is not safe to estimate the depth of the tidal currents by its own.

**How a Vegetable Destroys an Insect.**

To a pane of the window before which we write there is fastened a dead fly, which lies with legs sprawled wildly, with head bent awry, the proboscis thrust out, and the wings standing up unnatually. It has the appearance of having suffered a miserable death, its members being twisted and contorted as though with spasms of pain. Examining its body closely, we discover that a white mold is growing luxuriantly between the rings of the abdomen and on the surface of the wings, and that joints of the plant have fallen off upon the window glass, covering a space surrounding the insect of nearly an inch in length and a half inch in width. What is the meaning of these odd circumstances, and what brought the poor fly to its violent death?

It is a clear case of murder. The fly was consumed by a vegetable, a fungus that ate out its vital organs, and is now fattening on its remains. The fungus is called *Empusa Muscæ*, and is in the habit of attacking house flies in the autumn. The germs of the plant, floating in the air, or lurking in places visited by the insect, settle upon its body, and, finding congenial soil, take root and develop rapidly. The wretched victim, helplessly yielding to the drain on its vitality, becomes sluggish, and when at last it is exhausted and overcome, fixes itself to some object, and, incapable of further action, it perishes. Instances are often seen like the one just described, where the fly settles on a window pane and there succumbs to the cannibal feeding of its vitals. "The whole of the interior organs of the abdomen," says a writer in *Nature*, "are consumed by the plant—nothing remaining but the chitinous envelope, on which the mycelia (filaments) of the fungus form a felt like layer; the fructification showing itself externally as filaments protruding from between the rings of the body."

**He Knew All About It.**

"I suppose there are plenty of sawmills in your State," said a man to a party from Michigan.

"Well, I should say there was," replied the Michigander. "Why, sir, Michigan is gettin' so full of sawmills that you can hardly meet a man over there with more than two fingers on a hand."

And sticking up a paw on which dwelt a lone digit as proof of his assertion, he quietly continued:

"I've shook hands with 'em myself."

**A Forgotten Centennial Event.**

On the fourth of February, 1776, Gen. Henry Lee, of Virginia, well known in history as "Light Horse Harny," came to New York with 1,500 Connecticut minute men, and encamped them near the Battery to prevent the British General Clinton, who had arrived in the bay two hours before, from taking possession of New York with his troops. Gen. Lee was successful, and the English force retreated to make a landing on Long Island, where the loss of the battle east of Brooklyn by Washington soon decided the fate of the city.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.**

A postal treaty has been signed by the representatives of the United States and Japan, agreeing that the rate of letter postage shall be five cents between the two countries, and two cents upon newspapers not exceeding two ounces. The new arrangement will come into operation on the first of April next ..... The Augio-Egyptian bank of Cairo has contracted to advance $10,000,000 to Egypt on the security of her crops, and also a loan of $70,000,000 to meet the Egyptian floating debt and other charges..... Weston, the American pedestrian, walked a match with Perkins, the English champion, and beat him. Perkins gave out on the sixty-fifth mile, while Weston was still fresh..... Through express trains from Boston to Philadelphia have been arranged—the time allowed being twelve hours..... The interest-bearing debt of Tennessee amounts to $22,908,000..... Prince Bismarck, in a speech in the German Reichstag, declared that the nation was content with what it possessed, and had no wish for conquest.

The Bank of Commerce, at New London, Conn., was robbed of $21,500 by parties who succeeded in opening all three combinations. They left $500,000 worth of bonds, but whether accidentally or through fear of identification is unknown..... J. R. Hilman, county treasurer, has absconded from Wooster, Ohio, leaving a deficit in his accounts of $60,000 ..... Hon. Reverdy Johnson, while at Gov. Carroll's house at Annapolis, Md., dining with some prominent officials, rose from the table and went to another room for his usual afternoon nap. Shortly after a servant found him dead in the yard. It is supposed Mr. Johnson, whose sight was poor, went into the grounds for fresh air, and stepping on a piece of loose coal, was thrown down, his head striking the projecting base of the house, and fracturing his skull. Mr. Johnson was nearly eighty years of age..... Mr. Bowen wished to lay the proof of his charges against Mr. Beecher before three prominent Congregationalists, but the Plymouth committee would not consent..... Three young children of Andrew Bates, a mechanic, were drowned in Lake Whitney, near New Haven, Conn., by breaking through the ice. Their mother also broke through, but was rescued.

The Senate by a vote of forty-one to fifteen, passed the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the Centennial exhibition..... George C. Parker, one of the tellers of the New London bank, has confessed that he committed the robbery, and has made a restitution of the funds ..... The House of Representatives passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates about $914,000, being $470,000 less than last year..... A ninety-mile trotting race took place from Montreal to Sorel, Canada, the winning horse accomplishing the distance in ten hours. His competitor broke down..... Four Roman newspapers were suspended by the government for publishing a speech in which Garibaldi extols a republic as the only honest form of government ..... At a meeting of Plymouth church Mr. Beecher denounced Mr. Bowen as a "slanderer and a liar."..... The Scottish rifle club has decided not to accept Sir Henry Halford's proposal for sending a combined British team to Philadelphia, but will send a team of its own..... Abdurahan, the leader of the Khokand insurgents, has surrendered to General Scobeleff, commanding the Russian forces..... Owen Lindsay was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., for the murder of Francis A. Colvin. Lindsay asserted his innocence to the last.

The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place in Baltimore, there being at least 10,000 people present, including the State officers, members of Congress, and many high dignitaries from Washington. The bells of the city were tolled continuously for four hours..... Of the 172 churches invited to the Plymouth advisory council 117 have appointed delegates, and twenty-six declined the invitation..... Pesach N. Rubenstein was convicted of murder in Brooklyn, N. Y., and sentenced to be hanged March 24th..... Bishop Machebeuf, of the Catholic church at Denver, Col., has publicly threatened the opposition of his constituency to the ratification of the constitution if it contains an article prohibiting a division of the school fund..... An explosion occurred in a coal mine at West Pittsburgh, Pa., by which four men were killed and several wounded..... The steamer Germanic made the quickest trip across the Atlantic yet recorded, the time being seven days, fourteen hours and forty minutes..... Severe and damaging floods have recently occurred in Indiana.

The Sultan of Turkey has signed the decree granting the Andrassy reforms to the people of the insurgent provinces..... Both branches of the Montana legislature have passed the bill granting $3,500,000 to aid in constructing the Northern Pacific railway..... The captain, mate and five seamen of the Italian bark Enrico Merello, were swept overboard during a hurricane, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to Queenstown. Her spars and sails were blown away, and there were five feet of water in her hold when aid was rendered..... A religious riot occurred in Malines, Belgium, during which several persons were severely injured..... Landis, who shot Editor Carruth at Vineland, N. J., has been adjudged sane by a court, and set at liberty..... The steamer City of Quincy, from New Orleans for St. Louis, sunk in the river below Memphis, and was a total loss. No lives were lost. Her cargo of 450 tons of sugar, on which there was an insurance of $250,000, was totally ruined..... Gen. Malcampo, captain-general of the Philipine islands, left at the head of 8,000 men to punish the Soolov pirates.

A bill was introduced in the British Parliament to make Queen Victoria "Empress of India..... Five of the six occupants of a sailboat on the Ohio river near Cincinnati were drowned by being overturned by the wind..... The advisory council met in Plymouth church and Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., was elected moderator. Mr. Beecher made an address of welcome and presented the case of his church. The questions brought up in the letter missive were referred to special committees..... Winslow, the great forger of Boston, has been arrested in London, and will be extradited as soon as possible and brought back for trial..... A committee of the Louisiana Assembly recommended the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg and Treasurer Dubuchit..... Boston's historic elm, which stood in the Common for the past two hundred years, has at last succumbed to the winds.

**Look Twice.**

A lady who has a great horror of agents, and has been more than usually cheated out of time and money by them lately, was called to the door the other morning by a resounding ring of the bell. Upon opening it she discovered a nicely dressed man, carrying in his hand a small sachel.

One glance she gave to this, then instantly concluding he was one of her abominations, she hastily ejaculated: "I do not wish anything this morning, sir," and brought the door to with a click, afterward returning softly to the partly closed blinds of the front window to reconnoiter.

She beheld the supposed agent staring rather blankly at the closed door, a comical struggle, in which amusement and annoyance were each striving hard for victory, taking place on his face, while his disengaged hand, after the manner of all men when considerably taken aback vigorously stroked his whiskers or nervously twisted his mustache.

She gave one hasty look, then another, her eyes growing larger; then there was a little half-scream of delight, a sweeping rush, a door swung open wide, a man and woman rapidly advancing, and then—oh! food for ye gossip-loving neighbors on the watch—an audible kiss, and a woman clasped tightly in a man's strong arms. It was the lady's father, whom she had not seen for a number of years.

**Before and After.**

BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Bride—"What is yon beautiful star?"
Groom—"Venus."
Bride—"And what does Venus betoken?"
Groom—"The happiness of love."

AFTER MARRIAGE.

Wife—"What is yon beautiful star?"
Husband—"The evening star."
Wife—"What does it betoken?"
Husband—"The approach of night."

Motto of a corset maker: "I came to stay."

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**The Business of General Interest Transacted.**

SENATE.

The Centennial Appropriation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 15. It had previously passed the House, and the bill appropriates $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial, the money to be repaid the government out of any earnings.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

This was a most important bill in the interests of the bondholders of the road, who have invested $30,000,000 in it. Mr. Kelly, of Oregon, said, in advocating the passage of the bill: "Of all persons who should be encouraged were those who had invested their money in good faith to complete the road. If the time should be extended, the work would be pushed forward next summer."

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 18.

The Chair announced Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, of California, and Thurman, of Ohio, as the conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes relating to the transportation of animals. The amendment reported by the judiciary committee to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, providing that the amendments shall take effect on July 4, 1876, etc., were agreed to, after some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, called up the bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. He submitted an amendment to protect homestead rights and entries made prior to the time of the notice of withdrawal of the lands from market, which was agreed to. Mr. Mitchell said the only object of the bill was to extend the time for the completion of the road five years. The grant was made to the road in May, 1870, and all of the road had been constructed except about eighty miles. The bill was amended and passed.

The President *pro tempore* announced that he had signed the bill to aid in the centennial celebration of American independence.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, called up the House bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June 30, 1877. The bill as passed by the House made appropriations in part as follows: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000; widows, minors, and dependent relatives, $14,100,000; survivors and widows of the war of 1812, $1,500,000. The committee on appropriations reported amendments, striking out the amounts inserted after each class as above, and inserting the sum total, $22,100,000, which was agreed to, as well as other amendments of minor importance, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to repeal section 2,303 of the revised statutes, making restrictions as to the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, "That the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable, from time to time, according to the provisions of the existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered." The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the enacting section of the bill, providing that the act shall take effect ninety days from its passage. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

HOUSE.

The committee reported to the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. All the amendments adopted in the committee were agreed to in a block, except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian islands, on which a separate vote was demanded by Mr. Hale, of Maine. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 87. A vote by yeas and nays was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas, 191; nays, 2. It appropriates about $914,000, being a reduction of about $470,000 from the bill last year.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Meade (Dem., N. Y.)—To provide for the payment of the United States notes and to strengthen the public credit.

By Mr. Jenks (Dem., Pa.)—To repeal the third section of the act of 1874 establishing the National bank examining agency.

By Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Ohio)—To provide for taking testimony in criminal cases on interrogatories.

By Mr. Riddle (Dem., Tenn.)—Directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage thereon is insufficient.

By Mr. Baker (Rep., Ind.)—To make banking free and to repeal the Resumption act.

By Mr. Harrison (Dem. Ill.,)—For the repeal of parts of the Resumption act, and for the purpose of preparing a way for the resumption of specie payment, and for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Wheeler (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Fortification bill, and asked for its consideration. The bill appropriates for the protection, preservation, and repairs of fortifications, $100,000; for the armament of fortifications, $165,000; for torpedoes for harbor defenses, etc., $50,000; total, $315,000. The bill also directs the sale of all obsolete and condemned projectiles and navy ordnance. The bill was passed.

Mr. Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill relating to the execution of custom house bonds. The bill provides that wherever a bond is required of a firm for the payment of customs on goods imported for that firm, and the bond is executed by one member of the firm in the name of such firm, it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. Passed.

**European Nations of Our Time.**

Various communities occupy the continent of Europe to-day, writes Emilio Castelar, ex-president of Spain, in a letter to the New York *Herald*. The north and Scandinavians, descended from such giants as the Normans, who exercised an enormous influence in the development of civilization during the middle ages by their incursions, the last of the eruptions began by the German nations. The east is held by the slaves, whom eastern pride calls Slavonians, great slaves, Serves, or Servians, and who cause the east to tremble with terror by their confederations and projected alliances, threatening more and more the peace and stability of other States. In the southwest dwell the Greeks, the philosophers, artists and lawmakers of the old world, each day receding further and further from their pristine splendor. Near them are the Turks, the successors to the Grecian empire, who conquered by the scymitar, but who, having failed to sustain liberty, are now preparing to leave the territory to some younger and freer freedom. The Germans, the Latin race and the Anglo-Saxons in their spacious isle occupy the center. And the two great peninsulas of Italy and Spain, which, with Greece, have contributed most to human culture, the one at the south and the other at the west, contain races in whom the Latin spirit and character still predominate, notwithstanding the various elements of difference that centuries have introduced. In this immense agglomeration of races there are intermediate communities, having tampers peculiar to themselves, like the Magyars for instance, situated between the Slaves of the north and those of the south, and like the Celts, who held Ireland under the Saxon rule. Again, there are the Roumanians, geographically belonging to the Slaves, but by origin to the Latins.

LICENSE IN CANADA.—A bill regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament. The Canadians appear to regard it as very stringent, though to Americans it would seem to be far from restrictive. The number of tavern licenses in cities, towns, and incorporated villages is to be at the rate of one for every two hundred and fifty persons for the first one thousand of the population, and one for every four hundred over one thousand. Every tavern keeper will be compelled to give a bond of $200 as security for the payment of fines and penalties he may incur by any infringment of the act. License fees vary from $60 to $100 retail, and $150 wholesale.

A CURE FOR CATARRH.—A medical authority asserts that the severest catarrh cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, ten drops, tincture of iodine and chloroform, each 7.5 drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as volatilization is effected. The operation should be repeated in about twenty minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

GOOD FOR TOM.—Not long ago somebody asked the eccentric Scotch philosopher Carlysle whether he had read Darwin. "No," was his reply. "I take no interest in the question whether my ancestors were monkeys or not; but I fear that if the present fashions in education and literature progress much further downward, our descendants may very soon be monkeys in all but the name."

## Trying to Abduct a Prince.

One cannot but wonder, says *Scribner's* magazine, whether William the Fourth of England ever learned that a plot was laid for his abduction during his visit to New York in the spring of 1782, during the Revolutionary war. The prince was a young and reckless midshipman, given to flirtation, and to the inebriation which found vent in wrenching off door knobs; and it probably never occurred to him that in his person the "rebels" would find a hostage worth having. The project originated with Colonel Matthias Ogden of the Jersey line, and the intention was to surprise the prince and his commissioned guardian, Admiral Digby, at their quarters in the city mansion of Gerardus Beekman on Hanover square. Two officers and thirty-nine men were to aid Colonel Ogden in his enterprise. Embarking on a rainy night in whaleboats, they were to land in New York near the Beekman mansion, force the doors of the house, capture the admiral and prince, and convey them to their boats. The plan was approved by Washington, but it does not appear that any decided attempt was made to carry it out. In some manner, the apprehensions of the British leaders were excited for the safety of the prince, and every precaution was taken against a surprise. Had it not been for this warning, the boldness of the plan appears likely to have insured its success.


We would no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) in our family than without a stove. It is pure, and does its own work without the main strength of the washwoman. Try it.

**Facts are Stubborn Things.**

Thousands of humane beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease, down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and his first salutation is: "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is: "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell is impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure them. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.—*Com.*

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPERTAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

COL. G. W. ALEXANDER, publisher of *The Washington Gazette*, has been offered $1,000 for the original copy of the letter written by Mr. Jefferson Davis to the Hon. James Lyons, which appeared in *The Gazette* of the sixth inst.—*Com.*

**Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.**

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurant is supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.—*Com.*

**American Book Exchange.**

The opportunity of exchanging books one has and no longer needs, for others, new and old, is a convenience and a measure of economy that will be appreciated by thousands. The American Book Exchange, 109 Fulton street, New York, has been established to meet this want. The *Book Exchange Monthly*, 25 cents a year, explains method and terms, and gives list of books.—*Com.*

CHROMOS.—The Continental Chromo Co., No. 37 Nassau St., New York, have an immense assortment of chromos, which are well worthy the attention of dealers or others who are in want of pictures for home adornment, at the lowest rates. Write to them.—*Com.*

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It purifies and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint which the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed female weakness. It has never failed in one instance.—*Com*

**CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.**

Every moment of delay makes your case more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.


**The Markets.**

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